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(54) **SYSTEM, APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MIGRATING A DEVICE HAVING A PLATFORM GROUP**

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CPC **H04L 63/06** (2013.01); **H04L 9/14** (2013.01); **H04L 9/32** (2013.01); **H04L 67/12** (2013.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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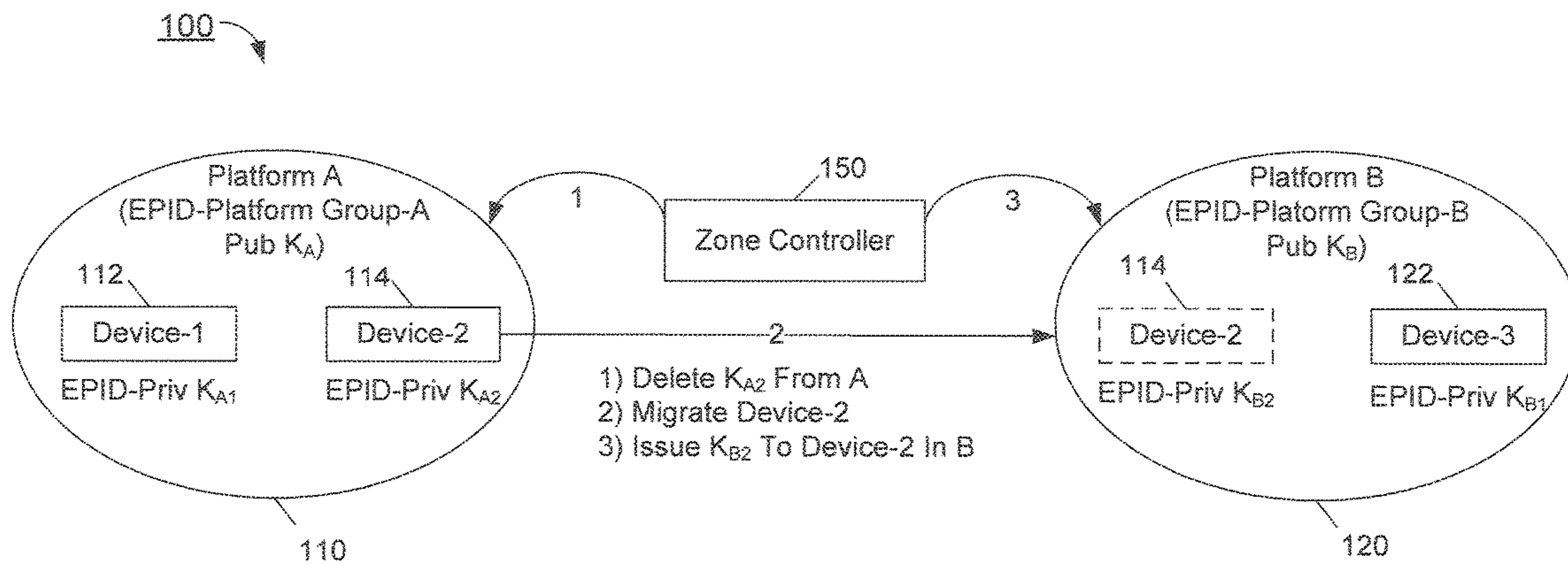
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

In one embodiment, an apparatus comprises a processor to execute instructions and having at least a first logic to execute in a trusted execution environment, a secure storage to store a platform group credential, and a first logical device comprising at least one hardware logic. The platform group credential may be dynamically provisioned into the apparatus and corresponding to an enhanced privacy identifier associated with the apparatus. The first logical device may have a first platform group private key dynamically provisioned into the first logical device and corresponding to an enhanced privacy identifier associated with the first logical device, to bind the first logical device to the apparatus. Other embodiments are described and claimed.

20 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



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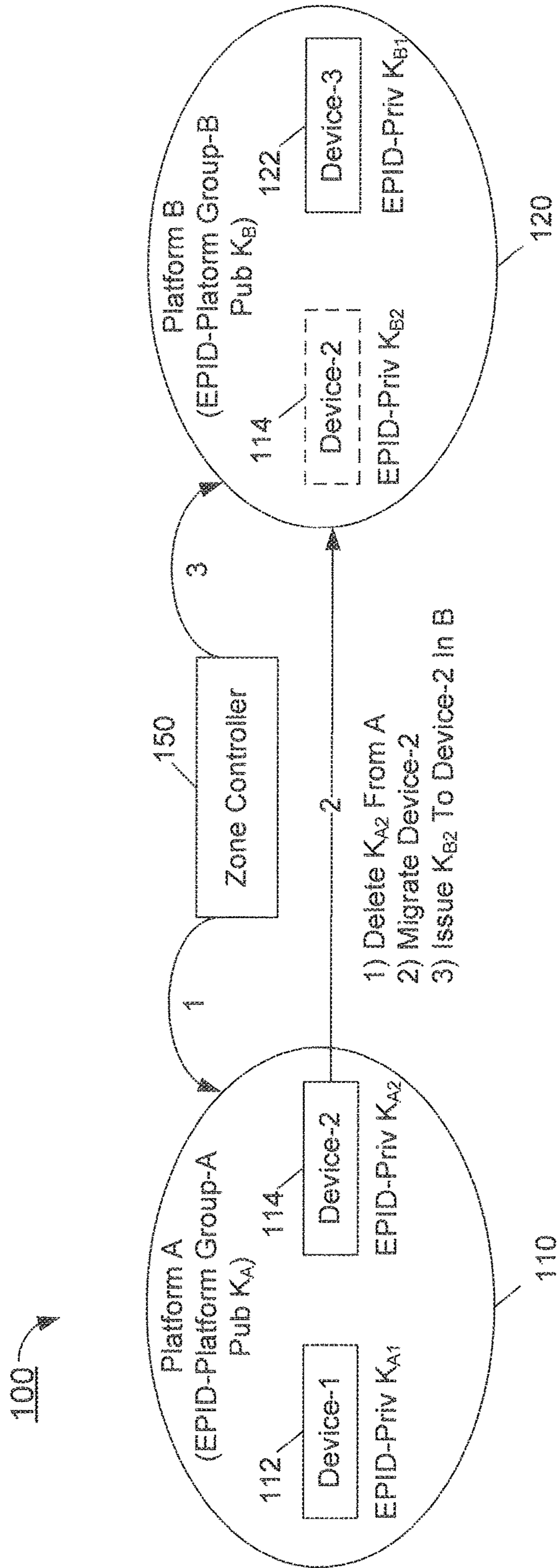


FIG. 1

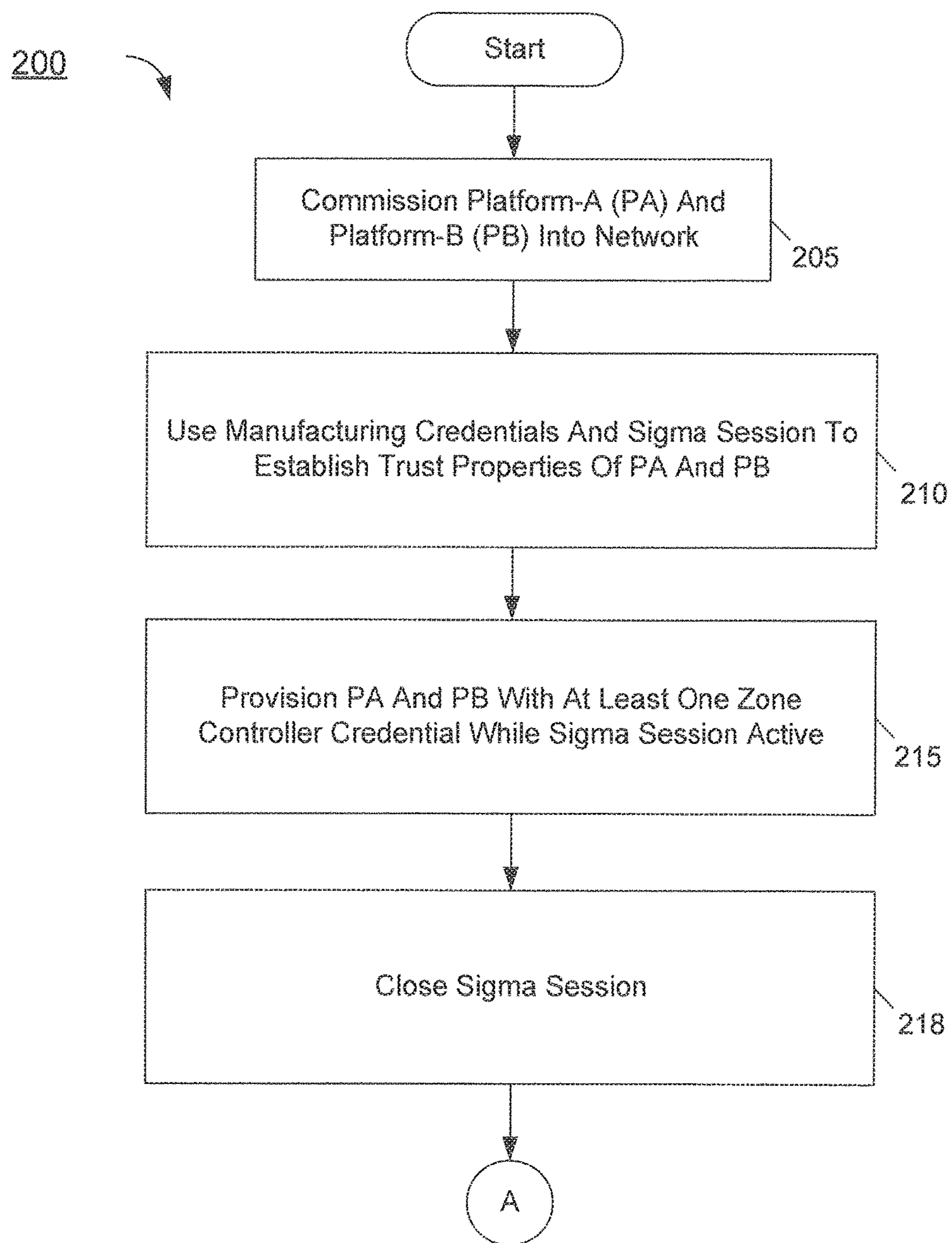


FIG. 2A

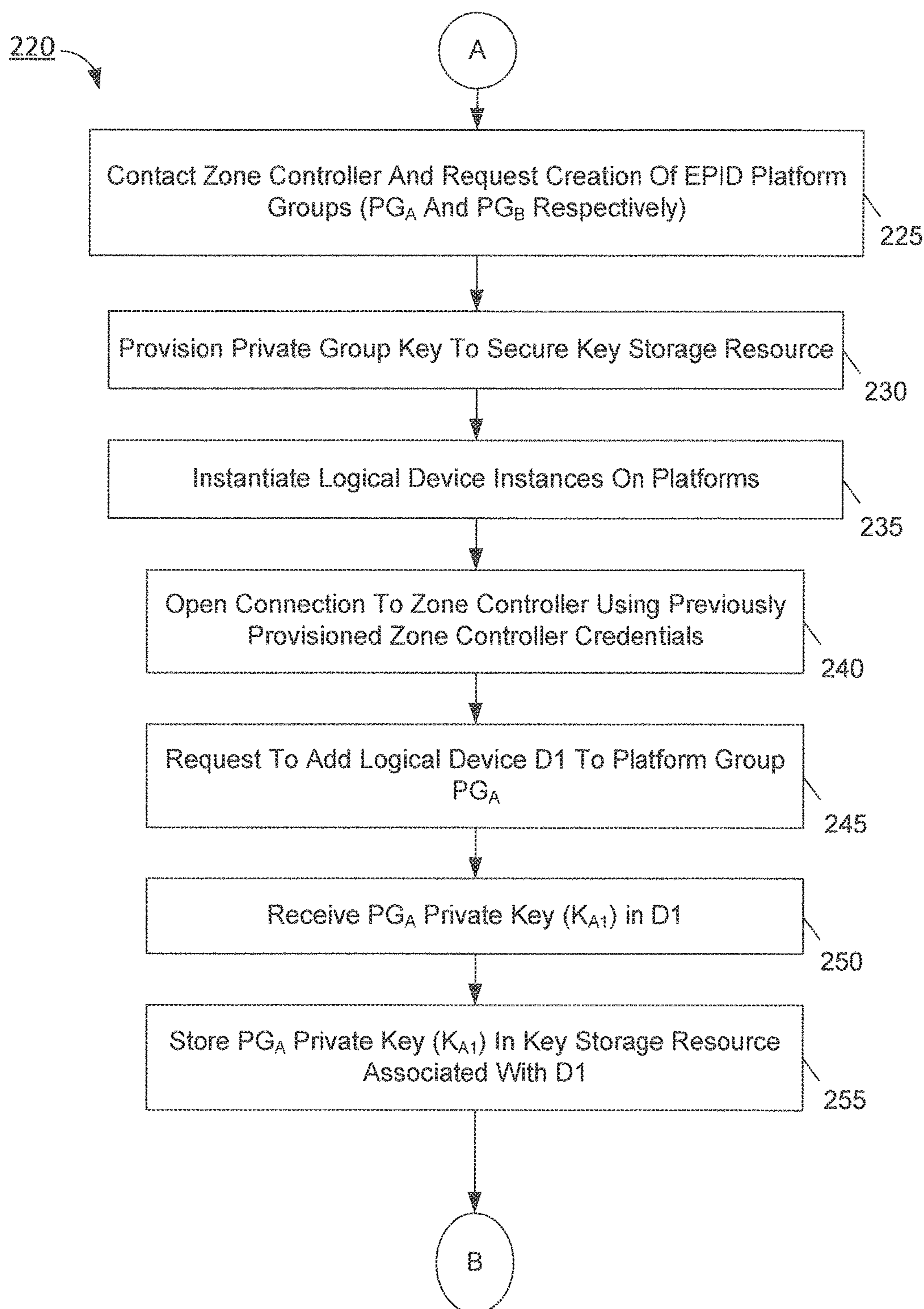


FIG. 2B

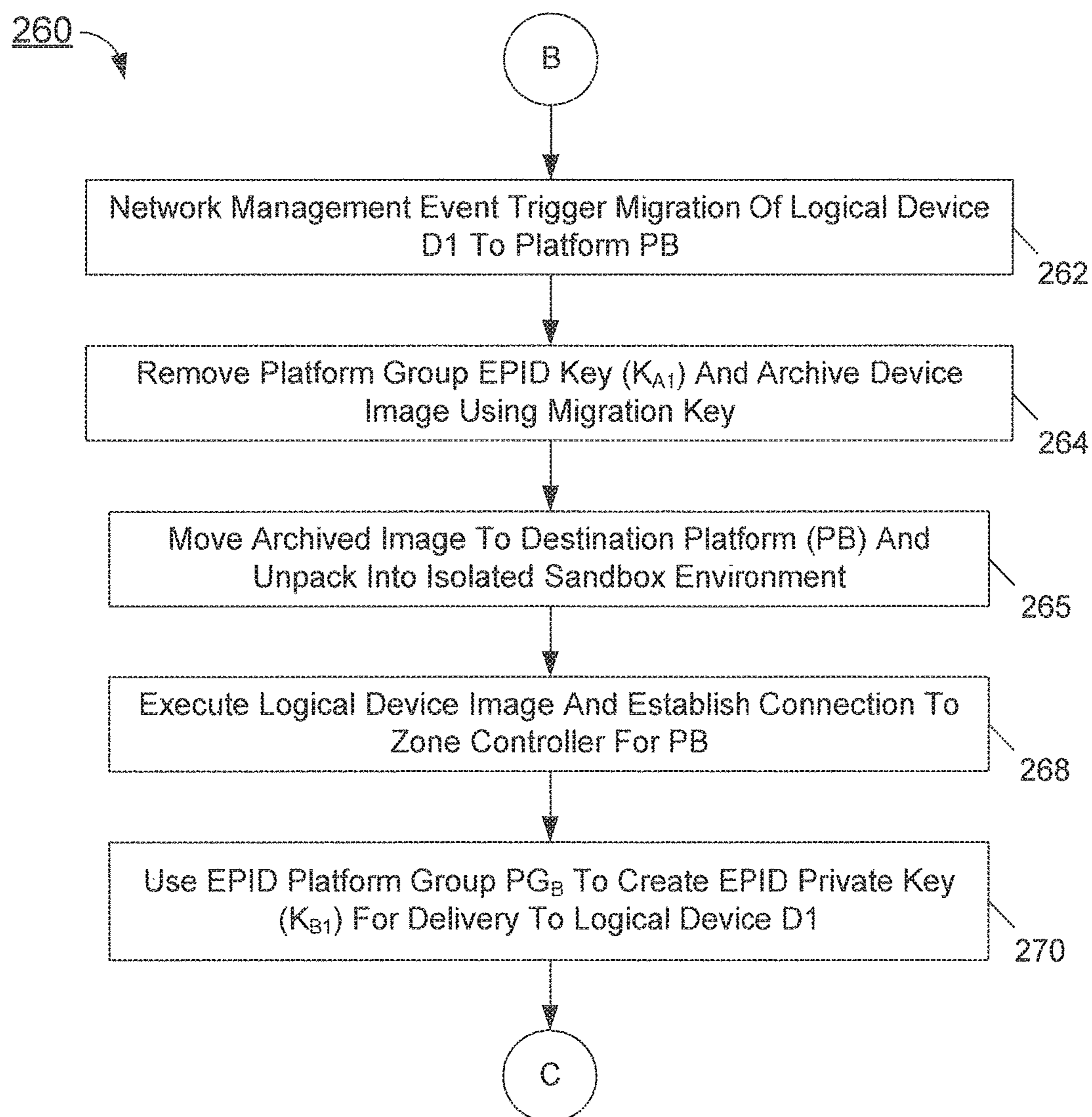


FIG. 2C

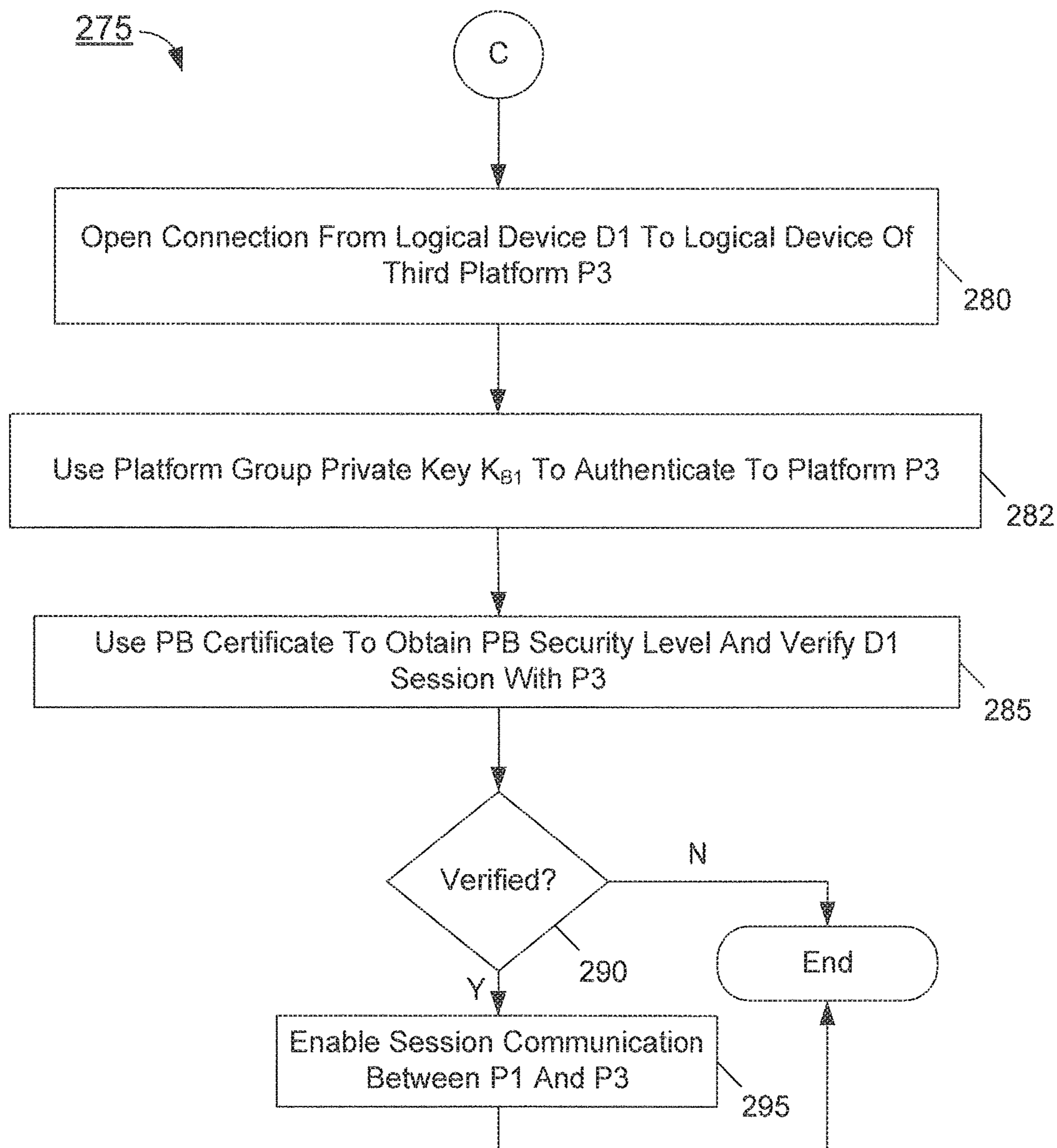


FIG. 2D

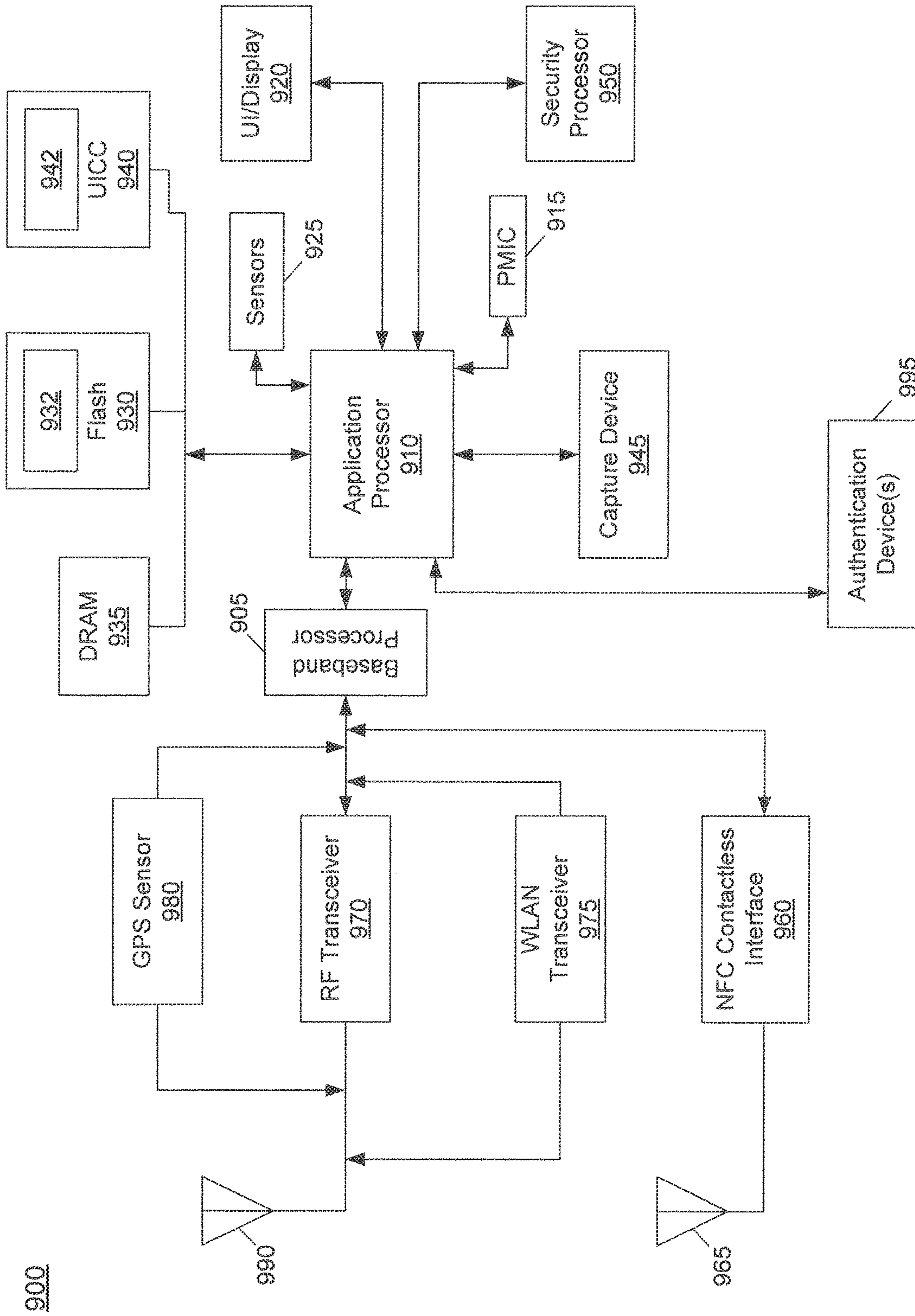


FIG. 3

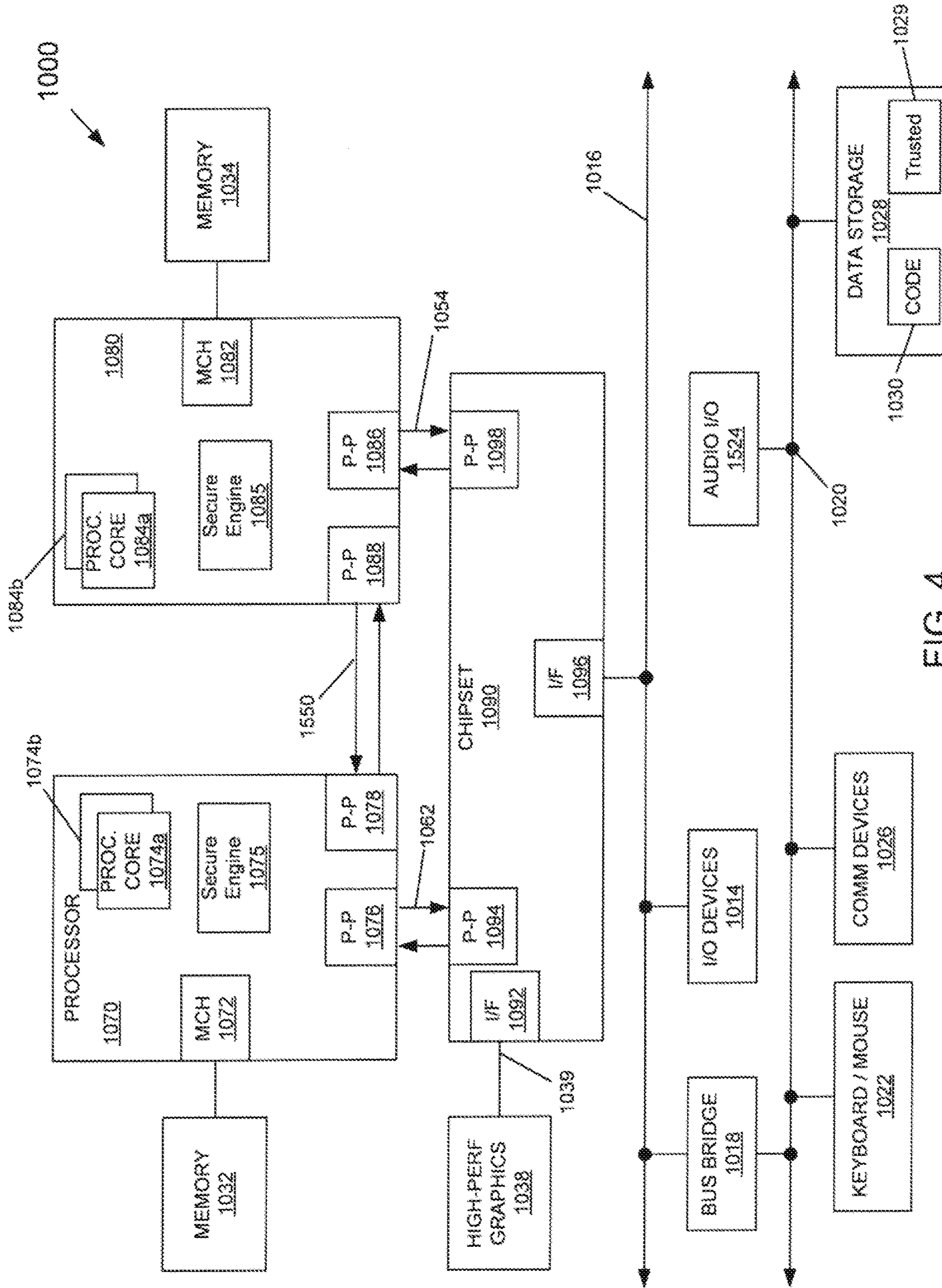


FIG. 4

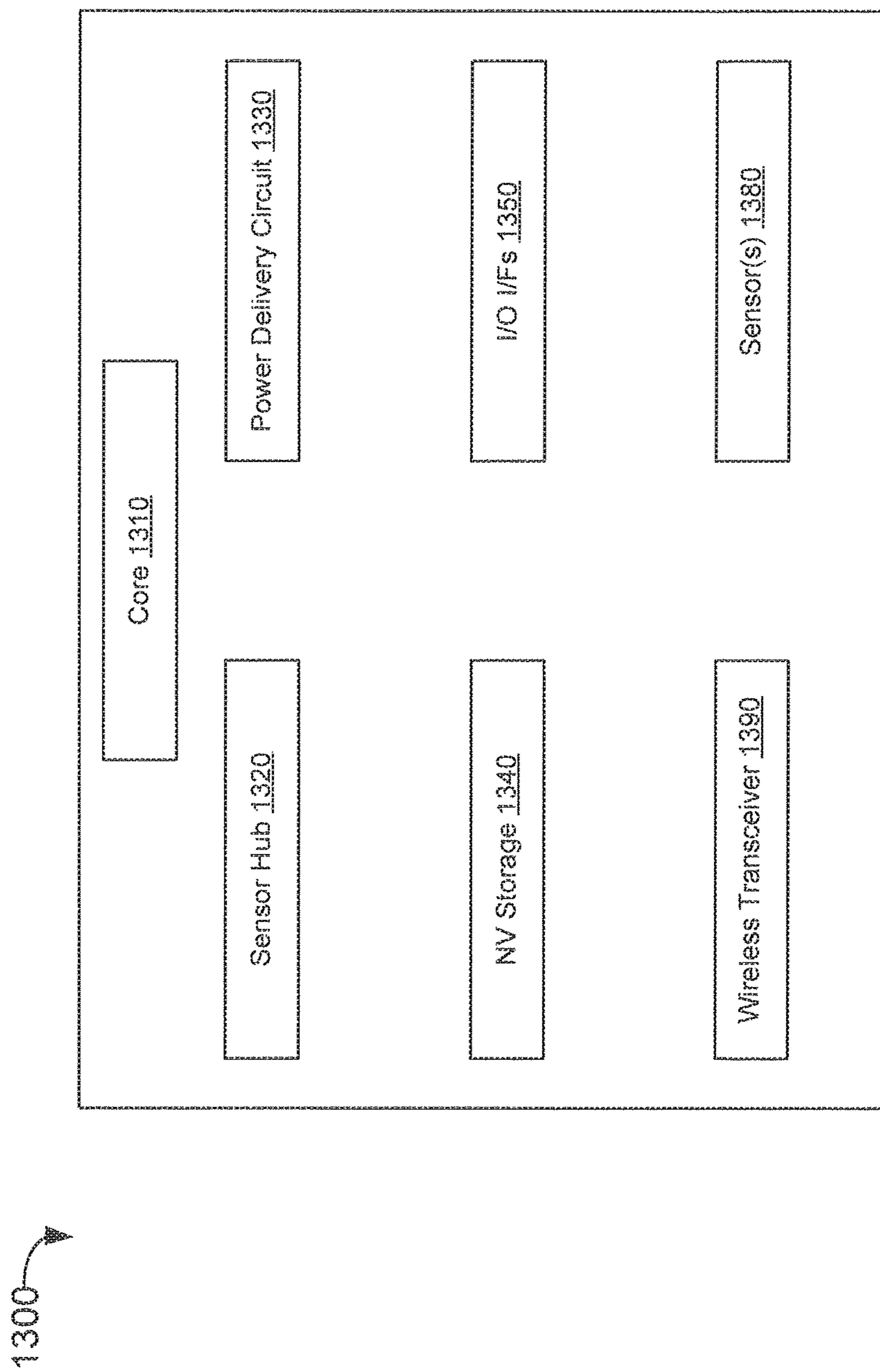


FIG. 5

SYSTEM, APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MIGRATING A DEVICE HAVING A PLATFORM GROUP

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/241,277, filed on Oct. 14, 2015, in the names of Ned M. Smith and Sven Schrecker, entitled SYSTEM, APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MIGRATING A DEVICE HAVING A PLATFORM GROUP, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

Internet of Things (IoT) gateways and cloud services hosting virtual machines have a common objective to manage the lifecycle of logical devices that are hosted on a physical platform. Lifecycle management includes creation and deletion of the logical device instance but also may include migration of the device instance from one platform to a second platform. The security properties of logical devices are tied to the physical security capabilities of the underlying platform. Consequently, when a logical device is instantiated, the platform security properties are bound to the logical device as part of a commissioning that also instantiates device credentials. The commissioning agent asserts security properties to ascribe to the device credential based on an assessment of the hosting platform. When a logical device is migrated from a first platform to a second platform, the security properties may change, suggesting the need to re-issue the device credentials. Re-issuance of credentials is a heavy weight process that could adversely impact operational latency and availability requirements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a system in accordance with an embodiment.

FIGS. 2A-2D are flow charts of example methods in accordance with an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an example system with which embodiments can be used.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a system in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a wearable module in accordance with another embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In various embodiments, techniques provide for dynamic provisioning of privacy-preserving identifier credentials (such as an Intel® Enhanced Privacy Identification (EPID)-based credential) in a platform such as an IoT device to form a platform credential that has group semantics. In this way, logical devices may join and leave the platform group without re-issuing the platform credential. As used herein, the term “logical device” includes physical components that can be dynamically inserted into and/or out of a platform, as well as logical constructs that can be dynamically added into and/or removed from a platform. As one example, a logical device can be a field replaceable unit of a larger platform (e.g., an ice maker component of a refrigerator that is an IoT platform). As another example, a logical device may be a code segment such as a downloadable application, applet, or other executable (or non-executable) code. Logical devices as such can be dynamically provisioned into and out of a platform. In turn, such logical devices may also have dynamically provisioned privacy identifier credentials that

may be provisioned on instantiation of the logical device, and deleted when the logical device is migrated or otherwise removed from a platform.

When a platform is commissioned into a network, its security properties are tediously assessed and a security ranking is assigned to the platform. Examples of such security ranking may include low, medium, or high rankings, or another ranking such as a reputation profile/score based on an analysis from a reputation system. As one example, a McAfee® Global Threat Intelligence (GTI) system or McAfee® Enterprise Policy Orchestrator (EPO), may provide such scoring information. This commissioning process may involve use of a manufacturer’s credential that attests to the manufacturing quality as well as the trusted execution environment (TEE) germane to the platform, e.g., including currently executing code within the TEE. In example embodiments, a TEE of the platform may leverage Intel® Secure Guard Extensions (SGX), Intel® MemCore, Intel® Converged Security Engine (CSE), Intel® virtualization technology (VT-X), Intel® IOT-OS with Smack, or ARM TrustZone, etc. The manufacturer’s credential itself may be an EPID-based credential (as used herein, the term “EPID” is used generically to refer to privacy identifier credentials of different types, and further refers to other privacy preserving cryptographic techniques such as Trusted Platform Module direct anonymous attestation (DAA) identifiers, among others).

The commissioning agent issues an EPID credential (different from the manufacturer’s EPID credential) that establishes a platform identity within the context of a commissioning network and captures the security ranking or label. Note that platform identity is understood to be a group of logical and physical components that are members of the platform group. Specifically, a platform may include multiple logical devices each having at least one hardware circuit such as a hardware logic and further having a device identifier. Such logical device may be addressed or otherwise recognized by other logical devices hosted on an IoT network. A certificate or ticket containing the EPID public key with these and potentially other platform attributes is issued to the platform.

When a logical device instance is created, the platform upon which it is created establishes a secure connection to a commissioning tool, where the logical device instance is joined to the platform group. The platform itself may be authorized to act as the commissioning tool for the purpose of instantiating logical devices, or an external commissioning tool may be used. The number of logical devices that may be joined to the platform group is limited only by EPID algorithm and resource limitations of the host platform.

When a logical device wishes to authenticate to another device, it uses its private EPID key to sign a challenge that proves it belongs to a given platform (e.g., platform A). The platform certificate may be used by the verifier to assess security attributes. If the device instance is contained within a TEE, an attestation of the TEE will reveal this fact. The device instance may wish to use symmetric keys to further protect device specific content. Symmetric keys may be generated and stored and bound to the device instance.

Note that a second platform (e.g., platform B) may engage in a similar commissioning exercise independent of platform A. At some point during network operation, it may be determined that one or more logical devices hosted on platform A are to be migrated to platform B. Migration involves preserving logical device state, including device specific keys and moving them to the new platform. How-

ever, the logical device is to be removed from the platform A group and joined to the platform B group.

More specifically as described herein, in a migration process, a device state of a logical device can be moved from being encrypted to a first (source) platform storage key to being encrypted to a second (destination) platform storage key. This state migration however, does not include a platform group (e.g., EPID) key of the first platform, which is left out of the device context during migration. Instead, a second platform group key is associated with the device state at the completion of the migration to the second platform, and is wrapped (bound) to the storage key of the second platform.

A commissioning protocol is used between one or more commissioning agents to accomplish the change in platform group membership. Subsequent to migration, the logical device instance may continue using its device-specific credentials. If those credentials expire and are to be refreshed, the platform B EPID credential may be used to authenticate the migrated logical device as being of the hosting platform.

Though there may be differences in a variety of platform security relevant attributes, these differences do not invalidate existing device-specific credentials. Hence, the newly migrated logical device can continue operating seamlessly except for the time it takes to move the logical device image from platform A to platform B. In addition, platform A and B credentials (such as the commissioning tool-issued dynamic EPID credentials) need not be re-issued. They retain the property of cryptographically binding the logical device instances to the platform without re-evaluation of manufacturer credentials, attestation and other context established as part of commissioning the platform into the network.

In an embodiment, platforms may provide at least one trusted storage to store multiple EPID private keys, e.g., one per logical device instance. In addition, platforms may provide a storage key that issues a private key corresponding to a platform group. The storage key hierarchy on a platform can derive a different storage key for each logical device instance hosted by the platform. This property enables each logical device instance to further protect device context from peer devices hosted on the same platform node. In embodiments, a container such as a virtual TEE may be created for each logical device instance on the same platform such that the virtual TEE aligned with each device instance has a copy of a storage root key.

Embodiments thus use dynamically provisioned EPID group keys to establish a platform identity, rather than traditional asymmetric keys, certificates, simple universally unique IDs (UUIDs) or string names. By leveraging a dynamically provisioned group key (as opposed to a statically bound platform key with a device instance key that is then used to derive platform and device identifiers) device migration can occur without re-issuing device identifiers and even platform identifiers. Embodiments enable use of EPID group management to dynamically add/remove logical device instances (e.g., IoTivity or Alljoyn IoT device instances) to a platform. Still further, embodiments enable an IoT device migration protocol that removes a device instance from a first platform and adds it to a second platform using EPID private key issuance and deletion and/or revocation.

Referring now to FIG. 1, shown is a block diagram of a system overview in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated, the components of a system include a Platform-A (110) containing logical IoT or virtual machine instances and a Platform-B (120) also

containing logical device instances. A zone controller 150, also known as a group leader, credential manager, domain controller or administrative console, is used to broker device migration. A zone (or domain) controller, such as zone controller 150, is an administrative device/gateway that performs key management functions. Zone controller 150 is the 'group leader' that assigns devices to groups. The system is constructed using EPID groups, where a group leader (aka zone controller 150) forms a group for each physical platform in the system (Platform-A and Platform-B). Platform-A is added as a member of the Platform-A group (PG_A); and Platform-B is added as a member of the Platform-B group (PG_B). It is also possible for platform A to be the group leader for logical devices (e.g., LD_A) in PG_A . Platform-A as group leader is also a member of the group.

At some time later, logical device instances are created in the platforms. Note this creation could occur during a manufacturing process where a manufacturer determines that one or more logical device instance will be hosted by a platform being manufactured. The EPID group private values (aka gamma) may be transferred to the network's domain/zone controller. As part of the logical device creation, a commissioning protocol invokes an EPID join protocol with zone controller 150 for PG_A such that logical devices D1, D2 (112 and 114, respectively) are provisioned with their own instances of PG_A private keys (K_{A1} and K_{A2}). Logical devices for PG_B (namely D3, 122) follow similarly.

Assume that at a subsequent point in time, the network determines logical device D2 is to be migrated to Platform B. The migration process is generally outlined in FIG. 1. A first step (1) is to delete K_{A2} , thus removing it from the Platform A group. Then a migration protocol may be performed to move logical device D2 to Platform B (step 2). Next, an EPID join protocol can be performed (step 3), resulting in issuance of a new PG_B private key for D2, namely K_{B2} . In an embodiment, the D2 image may be a combination of binary executable code, a managed runtime and one or more other management code, an interpreter and scripts, configuration/settings files, data files, symmetric and asymmetric keys or other credentials issued to or cached by D2 as well as security policies, access control policies or other data specific to D2. However note that K_u does not exist in the D2 image migrated to Platform B.

In an embodiment, the D2 image may be encrypted using a temporary migration encryption key derived from a migration password or encrypted by a symmetric key that is wrapped by a Rivest Shamir Adleman (RSA) (e.g.,) public key associated with Platform B. Upon arrival of the D2 image into Platform B, the image is placed in a trusted execution container/sandbox where it is permitted to execute. At least one operation available to D2 in the sandbox environment is an EPID join protocol with the group leader for PG_B . D2 performs the join protocol to obtain a new private EPID key K_{B2} . D2 may authenticate the join protocol using a migration credential established for the purpose of performing migration. This migration credential may be implemented as a migration password or an existing credential contained in its migrated image.

The domain controller may update its records to reflect the successful migration of D2 from PG_A to PG_B . A further embodiment may be used to support inter-zone migration where a first zone controller interacts with a second zone controller to achieve a similar outcome as described above. The zone-to-zone interactions may follow key management flows defined by existing key managers such as Kerberos (Internet Engineering Task Force) (IETF) Request for Comments (RFC) 1510, Microsoft Active Directory or a key

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exchange protocol such as Fluffy: Simplified Key Exchange for Constrained Environments, draft-hardjono-ace-fluffy-00 (draft IETF Specification Mar. 23, 2015), where authorization for D2 to join the PG_B group is facilitated by cross-realm credentials.

Referring now to FIGS. 2A-2D, shown are flow diagrams of methods in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. In these methods, platforms are commissioned into a network, receive EPID platform group private keys, instantiate logical devices, receive logical device platform group private keys, perform a migration of at least one logical device, and thereafter attest to another platform using the dynamically provisioned EPID platform group keys.

The methods of FIGS. 2A-2D can be performed by various devices of a system, including one or more different platforms, such as IoT or other computing devices. In addition, one or more zone controllers also may perform various elements of the methods of FIGS. 2A-2D. To this end, each of these platforms and other devices can include combinations of hardware circuitry, software, and/or firmware to perform at least portions of the methods described herein.

Referring now to FIG. 2A, shown is a flow diagram of a commissioning method in accordance with an embodiment. As seen, method 200 begins by commissioning multiple platforms, namely platforms PA and PB into a network (block 205). In an embodiment, the network may be an IoT network in which these platforms are provisioned. For example, the platforms may be different pieces of industrial equipment, different computing devices within an IoT network, or any other type of system having compute capabilities.

Note that a variety of device commissioning protocols and techniques may exist having varying degrees of security and reliability. Notwithstanding, the EPID algorithm may be used in a device commissioning context to authenticate and attest device properties as part of device commissioning. EPID-based attestation may occur as part of a commissioning protocol such as the Intel® Sigma and Sigma CE protocols, or subsequent to a commissioning based on a Password Authenticated Key Exchange (PAKE) protocol where an EPID signature over device attributes attests the platform. The attestation value supplied over the established PAKE or Sigma session establishes the binding between the intent to commission with the particular endpoint device that is attesting. Note that the device commissioning process use of EPID for attestation establishes the device as a member of a group (the device vendor) which is in addition, or orthogonal to, the use herein as a member of a domain or zonal group under the control of a group leader device.

Next control passes to block 210 where the platforms may use manufacturing credentials and a Sigma session to establish trust properties of the platforms. In an embodiment, these manufacturing credentials may take the form of Intel® EPID manufacturing certificates. Of course, in other embodiments different types of manufacturing credentials such as TPM elliptic curve cryptography DAA credentials or any other privacy preserving credentials may be used. Still in reference to FIG. 2A, control next passes to block 215 where the platforms may be each provisioned with at least one zone controller credential. While the scope of the present invention is not limited in this regard, in an embodiment this zone controller may use a traditional credential (e.g., X.509 certificate, Kerberos ticket, shared secret, etc.) or may use an EPID key of another group. For example, the controller may be in a group defined by a domain controller in a hierarchy of groups.

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Still with reference to FIG. 2A, at block 218 the Sigma session may close, as the platforms have been provisioned into the network. Understand while shown at this high level in the embodiment of FIG. 2A, a commissioning process may include many different variations and alternatives.

Referring now to FIG. 2B, shown is a flow diagram of a private key provisioning method in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 2B, method 220 may begin by contacting a zone controller (e.g., by each platform including one or more logical devices to be instantiated) to request creation of a platform group such as an EPID platform group (block 225). Next at block 230 a private group key is provisioned. In an embodiment, this private group key may be stored in a secure key storage resource of the platform. This secure key storage resource may be protected by a TEE, in an embodiment. Of course understand that a private group key may be stored elsewhere, in other embodiments. For example, an OS may expose a key store resource. Or a smart card, hardware security module (HSM), TPM, Intel® active management technology (AMT), converged security manageability engine (CSME) or other logic may wrap (encrypt) the key, and store it in a given destination, e.g., general-purpose storage such as magnetic tape, magnetic disk, optical disk, flash, DRAM or other digital storage technology.

Control next passes to block 235, where one or more logical device instances can be instantiated on the platform. In an embodiment, a platform may employ a given container technology to instantiate logical devices. Although the scope of the present invention is not limited in this regard, examples of such container technologies include Intel® SGX technology, Docker, Smack, a given virtualization technology, or other process isolation environment. Control next passes to block 240 where a connection may be opened to the zone controller using the previously provisioned zone controller credentials. As such, a communication channel, e.g., a secure channel, may be established between the platform and the zone controller. Next at block 245 a given logical device (e.g., D1) may request to be added to a platform group of the platform (e.g., PG_A). In an embodiment, the zone controller may add this logical device to the platform group and generate a private key for the platform group for this logical device.

Next at block 250 this platform group private key (e.g., K_{A1}) may be received in logical device D1. In turn, logical device D1 may store this private key in a key storage resource associated with the logical device (block 255). Note that this key resource may be a single secure key storage resource of the platform. In other cases, each logical device may have a storage partition associated with it for secure storage of such private keys. Understand while shown at this high level in the embodiment of FIG. 2B, many variations and alternatives are possible.

Referring now to FIG. 2C, shown is a flow diagram of a method for performing a logical device migration in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 2C, method 260 may begin with a network management event trigger to cause a migration of logical device D1 to another platform (e.g., platform PB) (block 262). Note that this logical device migration of logical device D1 is for ease of discussion (and does not correspond to the migration of a logical device D2 as shown and described in FIG. 1 above). At block 264, the platform group private (e.g., EPID) key (K_{A1}) may be removed from the secure key storage resource, and an image of the logical device (without this private key) may be archived (e.g., with encryption) using a migration key.

Control next passes to block 265, where the archived image can be moved to the destination platform. In addition, this archived image can be unpacked into an isolated environment (e.g., a sandbox environment). In different embodiments, this isolation environment may be in accordance with one of the examples described above.

Next at block 268 the logical device image is executed, e.g., within the isolation environment. In addition, a connection may be established to the zone controller for this new platform. Control next passes to block 270 where a platform group for this new platform (e.g., an EPID platform group PG_B) may be used to create an EPID private key (K_{B1}) for delivery to logical device D1 in this new platform. Understand while shown at this high level in FIG. 2C, variations and alternatives are possible.

Referring now to FIG. 2D, shown is a flow diagram of an attestation method in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 2D, method 275 begins by opening a connection from logical device D1 to a logical device of another platform (e.g., platform P3) (block 280). Next at block 282, logical device D1 may use its platform group private key (K_{B1}) (in the context of logical device D1 having previously been migrated to platform B and receiving this platform group private key, e.g., according to FIG. 2C) to authenticate to platform P3. This authentication may include a response to a challenge from platform P3, signed with this platform group private key. Verifying platform P3 may use the EPID public group key for platform B (EPID-PUB B) to verify the signature. Here, assume that platform P3 has a security policy that requires logical devices to be hosted on a platform meeting at least a predetermined minimum security level. To this end, use of the platform private group key K_{B1} by logical device D1 allows the credential for platform PB (issued at platform commissioning) to represent the platform security level to this verifying platform P3.

Next at block 285 a certificate for PB may be used to obtain the security level of platform PB and verify the session with logical device D1. For example, the certificate may provide information regarding security parameters of the platform, including presence of one or more trusted execution environments, and proof of the isolation enabled by such environments.

Next at diamond 290 it is determined whether logical device D1 is verified, e.g., as a member of platform group PB and that it is executing in a protected environment. If so, control passes to block 295 where communication within a thus established secure session may occur between logical device D1 and platform P3 within the established session. Understand that if verification should fail, this session is not established. While FIGS. 2A-2D show representative operations between different platforms and logical devices, the scope of the present invention is not limited in this regards, and other interactions may occur between platforms and devices in other manners.

One embodiment of an EPID join protocol may be according to the following:

1. The issuer chooses an Intel® EPID group for the member. Let gid be the chosen group ID. Let $(gid, h1, h2, w)$ be the group public key and (gid, γ) be the group issuing private key.
2. Let NI be a 256-bit nonce chosen by the issuer.
3. The member chooses a random integer f between $[1, p-1]$ or derives f between $[1, p-1]$ from some seed value.
4. The member runs a JoinP process to create a join request (F, c, s) .

5. The member sends the join request (F, c, s) to the issuer.
6. The issuer runs the JoinI process to create a membership credential (gid, A, x) for member.
7. The issuer sends the membership credential (gid, A, x) to the member.
8. The member concatenates the membership credential (gid, A, x) received and the f value generated in step 3 into an Intel® EPID private key (gid, A, x, f) . The member can validate the private key.

Thus in various embodiments, an EPID may be used to form platform groups suitable for hosting logical IoT devices on a physical platform. In turn, EPID platform groups may be used to allow a logical IoT device to authenticate to other IoT devices using an EPID group credential. EPID platform groups may be used to migrate a logical IoT device instance to a second platform. EPID platform groups may be leveraged to hide platform specific implementation details that are evaluated once at platform commissioning into a network, while allowing logical device migrations to occur dynamically within the network. Note that this dynamically provisioned EPID can be used as a platform credential that IoT devices may use to authenticate to other devices without re-issuing the platform credentials in the context of device migration, but where there is a strong cryptographic binding between the IoT device instance and the physical platform.

Referring now to FIG. 3, shown is a block diagram of an example system with which embodiments can be used. As seen, system 900 may be a smartphone or other wireless communicator or any other IoT device such as an IoT network-connected appliance or industrial device. A baseband processor 905 is configured to perform various signal processing with regard to communication signals to be transmitted from or received by the system. In turn, baseband processor 905 is coupled to an application processor 910, which may be a main CPU of the system to execute an OS and other system software, in addition to user applications such as many well-known social media and multimedia apps. Application processor 910 may further be configured to perform a variety of other computing operations for the device.

In turn, application processor 910 can couple to a user interface/display 920, e.g., a touch screen display. In addition, application processor 910 may couple to a memory system including a non-volatile memory, namely a flash memory 930 and a system memory, namely a DRAM 935. In some embodiments, flash memory 930 may include a secure portion 932 in which secrets and other sensitive information may be stored. As further seen, application processor 910 also couples to a capture device 945 such as one or more image capture devices that can record video and/or still images.

Still referring to FIG. 3, a universal integrated circuit card (UICC) 940 comprises a subscriber identity module, which in some embodiments includes a secure storage 942 to store secure user information. System 900 may further include a security processor 950 that may implement a TEE as described earlier, and which may couple to application processor 910. Furthermore, application processor 910 may implement a secure mode of operation, such as Intel® Software Guard Extensions (SGX) to a given instruction set architecture and circuitry for hosting of a TEE, as described earlier. A plurality of sensors 925, including one or more multi-axis accelerometers may couple to application processor 910 to enable input of a variety of sensed information such as motion and other environmental information. In

addition, one or more authentication devices **995** may be used to receive, e.g., user biometric input for use in authentication operations.

As further illustrated, a near field communication (NFC) contactless interface **960** is provided that communicates in a NFC near field via an NFC antenna **965**. While separate antennae are shown in FIG. 3, understand that in some implementations one antenna or a different set of antennae may be provided to enable various wireless functionality.

A power management integrated circuit (PMIC) **915** couples to application processor **910** to perform platform level power management. To this end, PMIC **915** may issue power management requests to application processor **910** to enter certain low power states as desired. Furthermore, based on platform constraints, PMIC **915** may also control the power level of other components of system **900**.

To enable communications to be transmitted and received such as in one or more IoT networks, various circuitry may be coupled between baseband processor **905** and an antenna **990**. Specifically, a radio frequency (RF) transceiver **970** and a wireless local area network (WLAN) transceiver **975** may be present. In general, RF transceiver **970** may be used to receive and transmit wireless data and calls according to a given wireless communication protocol such as 3G or 4G wireless communication protocol such as in accordance with a code division multiple access (CDMA), global system for mobile communication (GSM), long term evolution (LTE) or other protocol. In addition a GPS sensor **980** may be present, with location information being provided to security processor **950** for use as described herein when context information is to be used in a pairing process. Other wireless communications such as receipt or transmission of radio signals, e.g., AM/FM and other signals may also be provided. In addition, via WLAN transceiver **975**, local wireless communications, such as according to a Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.11 standard can also be realized.

Referring now to FIG. 4, shown is a block diagram of a system in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 4, multiprocessor system **1000** is a point-to-point interconnect system such as a server system, and includes a first processor **1070** and a second processor **1080** coupled via a point-to-point interconnect **1050**. As shown in FIG. 4, each of processors **1070** and **1080** may be multicore processors such as SoCs, including first and second processor cores (i.e., processor cores **1074a** and **1074b** and processor cores **1084a** and **1084b**), although potentially many more cores may be present in the processors. In addition, processors **1070** and **1080** each may include a secure engine **1075** and **1085** to perform security operations such as attestations and instantiations of EPID-based platform group keys for a platform and included logical devices, and secure migration of logical devices as described herein.

Still referring to FIG. 4, first processor **1070** further includes a memory controller hub (MCH) **1072** and point-to-point (P-P) interfaces **1076** and **1078**. Similarly, second processor **1080** includes a MCH **1082** and P-P interfaces **1086** and **1088**. As shown in FIG. 4, MCH's **1072** and **1082** couple the processors to respective memories, namely a memory **1032** and a memory **1034**, which may be portions of main memory (e.g., a DRAM) locally attached to the respective processors. First processor **1070** and second processor **1080** may be coupled to a chipset **1090** via P-P interconnects **1052** and **1054**, respectively. As shown in FIG. 4, chipset **1090** includes P-P interfaces **1094** and **1098**.

Furthermore, chipset **1090** includes an interface **1092** to couple chipset **1090** with a high performance graphics

engine **1038**, by a P-P interconnect **1039**. In turn, chipset **1090** may be coupled to a first bus **1016** via an interface **1096**. As shown in FIG. 4, various input/output (I/O) devices **1014** may be coupled to first bus **1016**, along with a bus bridge **1018** which couples first bus **1016** to a second bus **1020**. Various devices may be coupled to second bus **1020** including, for example, a keyboard/mouse **1022**, communication devices **1026** and a data storage unit **1028** such as a non-volatile storage or other mass storage device. As seen, data storage unit **1028** may include code **1030**, in one embodiment. As further seen, data storage unit **1028** also includes a trusted storage **1029** to store sensitive information to be protected. Further, an audio I/O **1024** may be coupled to second bus **1020**.

Embodiments may be used in environments where IoT devices may include wearable devices or other small form factor IoT devices. Referring now to FIG. 5, shown is a block diagram of a wearable module **1300** in accordance with another embodiment. In one particular implementation, module **1300** may be an Intel® Curie™ module that includes multiple components adapted within a single small module that can be implemented as all or part of a wearable device. As seen, module **1300** includes a core **1310** (of course in other embodiments more than one core may be present). Such core may be a relatively low complexity in-order core, such as based on an Intel Architecture® Quark™ design. In some embodiments, core **1310** may implement a TEE as described herein. Core **1310** couples to various components including a sensor hub **1320**, which may be configured to interact with a plurality of sensors **1380**, such as one or more biometric, motion environmental or other sensors. A power delivery circuit **1330** is present, along with a non-volatile storage **1340**. In an embodiment, this circuit may include a rechargeable battery and a recharging circuit, which may in one embodiment receive charging power wirelessly. One or more input/output (IO) interfaces **1350**, such as one or more interfaces compatible with one or more of USB/SPI/I²C/GPIO protocols, may be present. In addition, a wireless transceiver **1390**, which may be a Bluetooth™ low energy or other short-range wireless transceiver is present to enable wireless communications as described herein. Understand that in different implementations a wearable module can take many other forms.

The following Examples pertain to further embodiments.

In Example 1, a method comprises: receiving, in a first logic of a first IoT device from a zone controller of a network, a dynamically provisioned first platform group key for the first IoT device; storing the first platform group key in a first storage of the first IoT device; instantiating a first logical device in the first IoT device; receiving a dynamically provisioned first logical device platform group private key for the first logical device from the zone controller; and storing the first logical device platform group private key in a second storage of the first IoT device, to bind the first logical device to the first IoT device.

In Example 2, the method further comprises receiving a request to migrate the first logical device from the first IoT device to a second IoT device having a dynamically provisioned second platform group key.

In Example 3, the method further comprises, responsive to the request: removing the first logical device platform group private key from the second storage; encrypting a state of the first logical device; and sending the encrypted state of the first logical device to the second IoT device.

In Example 4, the first platform group key is to remain in the first storage of the first IoT device after the first logical device migration.

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In Example 5, the method further comprises authenticating to a second IoT device using the first platform group key.

In Example 6, the method further comprises using the first logical device platform group private key to sign a challenge from the second IoT device, to verify that the first logical device is of the first IoT device.

In Example 7, the method of one or more of the above Examples further comprises: receiving an encrypted image of a second logical device from a second IoT device; isolating the encrypted image and establish a connection to the zone controller to cause the zone controller to generate a second logical device platform group private key for the second logical device; and receiving and storing the second logical device platform group private key in the second storage of the IoT device.

In Example 8, the method further comprises using the second logical device platform group private key and the first platform group key to authenticate the second logical device to a third IoT device.

In another Example, a computer readable medium including instructions is to perform the method of any of the above Examples.

In another Example, a computer readable medium including data is to be used by at least one machine to fabricate at least one integrated circuit to perform the method of any one of the above Examples.

In another Example, an apparatus comprises means for performing the method of any one of the above Examples.

In Example 9, an apparatus comprises: a processor to execute instructions and having at least a first hardware logic to execute in a trusted execution environment; a secure storage to store a platform group credential, the platform group credential dynamically provisioned into the apparatus and corresponding to an enhanced privacy identifier associated with the apparatus; and a first logical device comprising at least one hardware logic, the first logical device having a first platform group private key, the first platform group private key dynamically provisioned into the first logical device and corresponding to an enhanced privacy identifier associated with the first logical device.

In Example 10, the first platform group private key is to be stored in a second secure storage associated with the first logical device.

In Example 11, the first logical device is dynamically migratable to a second apparatus to couple to the apparatus.

In Example 12, the apparatus is to encrypt a state of the first logical device prior to migration of the first logical device to the second apparatus, the encrypted state of the first logical device not having the first platform group private key.

In Example 13, the platform group credential and the first platform group private key are different than a manufacturer enhanced privacy identifier associated with the apparatus by a manufacturer of the apparatus.

In Example 14, an apparatus comprises: means for receiving, from a zone controller of a network, a dynamically provisioned first platform group key for a first IoT device and storing the first platform group key in a first storage; means for instantiating a first logical device in the first IoT device; and means for receiving a dynamically provisioned first logical device platform group private key for the first logical device from the zone controller and storing the first logical device platform group private key in a second storage, to bind the first logical device to the first IoT device.

In Example 15, the apparatus further comprises means for receiving a request to migrate the first logical device from

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the first IoT device to a second IoT device, where the second IoT device has a dynamically provisioned second platform group key.

In Example 16, the apparatus of Example 15 further comprises: means for removing the first logical device platform group private key from the second storage; means for encrypting a state of the first logical device; and means for sending the encrypted state of the first logical device to the second IoT device.

Understand that various combinations of the above Examples are possible.

Embodiments may be used in many different types of systems. For example, in one embodiment a communication device can be arranged to perform the various methods and techniques described herein. Of course, the scope of the present invention is not limited to a communication device, and instead other embodiments can be directed to other types of apparatus for processing instructions, or one or more machine readable media including instructions that in response to being executed on a computing device, cause the device to carry out one or more of the methods and techniques described herein.

Embodiments may be implemented in code and may be stored on a non-transitory storage medium having stored thereon instructions which can be used to program a system to perform the instructions. Embodiments also may be implemented in data and may be stored on a non-transitory storage medium, which if used by at least one machine, causes the at least one machine to fabricate at least one integrated circuit to perform one or more operations. The storage medium may include, but is not limited to, any type of disk including floppy disks, optical disks, solid state drives (SSDs), compact disk read-only memories (CD-ROMs), compact disk rewritables (CD-RWs), and magneto-optical disks, semiconductor devices such as read-only memories (ROMs), random access memories (RAMs) such as dynamic random access memories (DRAMs), static random access memories (SRAMs), erasable programmable read-only memories (EPROMs), flash memories, electrically erasable programmable read-only memories (EEPROMs), magnetic or optical cards, or any other type of media suitable for storing electronic instructions.

While the present invention has been described with respect to a limited number of embodiments, those skilled in the art will appreciate numerous modifications and variations therefrom. It is intended that the appended claims cover all such modifications and variations as fall within the true spirit and scope of this present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. At least one non-transitory computer readable storage medium comprising instructions that when executed by a processor of a first Internet of Things (IoT) device, enable the first IoT device to:

receive, in a first logic of the first IoT device from a zone controller of a network, a dynamically provisioned first platform group key for the first IoT device;

store the first platform group key in a first storage of the first IoT device;

instantiate a first logical device in the first IoT device;

receive a dynamically provisioned first logical device platform group private key for the first logical device from the zone controller;

store the first logical device platform group private key in a second storage of the first IoT device, to bind the first logical device to the first IoT device;

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receive, by the first IoT device, a request to migrate the first logical device from the first IoT device to a second IoT device having a dynamically provisioned second platform group key; and
 remove the first logical device platform group private key from the second storage,
 wherein each of the dynamically provisioned first and second platform group keys corresponds to an enhanced privacy-preserving identifier credential having group semantics.

2. The at least one non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 1, further comprising instructions that when executed by the processor of the first IoT device, enable the first IoT device, responsive to the request, to:

encrypt a state of the first logical device; and
 send the encrypted state of the first logical device to the second IoT device.

3. The at least one non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 2, wherein the first platform group key remains in the first storage of the first IoT device after the first logical device migration.

4. The at least one non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 1, further comprising instructions that when executed by the processor of the first IoT device, enable the first logical device to authenticate to the second IoT device using the first platform group key.

5. The at least one non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 4, further comprising instructions that when executed by the processor of the first IoT device, enable the first logical device to use the first logical device platform group private key to sign a challenge from the second IoT device, to verify that the first logical device is of the first IoT device.

6. The at least one non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 1, further comprising instructions that when executed by the processor of the first IoT device, enable the first IoT device to:

receive an encrypted image of a second logical device from the second IoT device;

isolate the encrypted image and establish a connection to the zone controller to cause the zone controller to generate a second logical device platform group private key for the second logical device; and

receive and store the second logical device platform group private key in the second storage of the first IoT device.

7. The at least one non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 6, further comprising instructions that when executed by the processor of the first IoT device, enable the first IoT device to use the second logical device platform group private key and the first platform group key to authenticate the second logical device to a third IoT device.

8. The at least one non-transitory computer readable medium of claim 1, wherein each of the dynamically provisioned first and second platform group keys corresponds to a respective Enhanced Privacy Identification (EPID) key.

9. An apparatus comprising:

a processor to execute instructions, the processor having at least a first hardware logic that executes in a trusted execution environment;

a secure storage to store a first platform group credential, the first platform group credential dynamically provisioned into the apparatus; and

a first logical device comprising at least one hardware logic, the first logical device having a first platform group private key, the first platform group private key dynamically provisioned into the first logical device

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and corresponding to an enhanced privacy identifier associated with the first logical device,

wherein the processor of the apparatus is configured to: receive a request to migrate the first logical device from the apparatus to a second apparatus having a second platform group credential dynamically provisioned into the second apparatus; and

in response to the request, remove the first platform group private key of the first logical device, wherein each of the dynamically provisioned first and second platform group credentials corresponds to an enhanced privacy-preserving identifier credential having group semantics and respectively associated with the apparatus and the second apparatus.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first platform group private key is stored in a second secure storage associated with the first logical device.

11. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first logical device is dynamically migratable to the second apparatus.

12. The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the processor of the apparatus encrypts a state of the first logical device prior to migration of the first logical device to the second apparatus, the encrypted state of the first logical device not having the first platform group private key.

13. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the first platform group credential and the first platform group private key are different from a manufacturer enhanced privacy identifier associated with the apparatus by a manufacturer of the apparatus.

14. A method comprising:

receiving, in a first logic of a first Internet of Things (IoT) device from a zone controller of a network, a dynamically provisioned first platform group key for the first IoT device and storing the first platform group key in a first storage;

instantiating a first logical device in the first IoT device; receiving a dynamically provisioned first logical device platform group private key for the first logical device from the zone controller and storing the first logical device platform group private key in a second storage,

to bind the first logical device to the first IoT device;

receiving, by the first IoT device, a request to migrate the first logical device from the first IoT device to a second IoT device having a dynamically provisioned second platform group key; and

removing the first logical device platform group private key from the second storage,

wherein each of the dynamically provisioned first and second platform group keys corresponds to an enhanced privacy-preserving identifier credential having group semantics.

15. The method of claim 14, further comprising, responsive to the request:

encrypting a state of the first logical device; and

sending the encrypted state of the first logical device to the second IoT device.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the first platform group key remains in the first storage after the first logical device migration.

17. The method of claim 14, further comprising authenticating to the second IoT device using the first platform group key.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein authenticating to the second IoT device comprises using the first logical device platform group private key to sign a challenge from the second IoT device, to verify that the first logical device is of the first IoT device.

19. The method of claim **14**, further comprising:
receiving, in the first IoT device, an encrypted image of a
second logical device from the second IoT device;
isolating the encrypted image and establishing a connec- 5
tion to the zone controller to cause the zone controller
to generate a second logical device platform group
private key for the second logical device; and
receiving and storing the second logical device platform
group private key in the second storage.

20. The method of claim **14**, wherein each of the dynami- 10
cally provisioned first and second platform group keys
corresponds to a respective Enhanced Privacy Identification
(EPID) key.

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